MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY, 1931

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

CAMPUS SCENE

Millsaps College Bulletin

JACKSON, MISS.

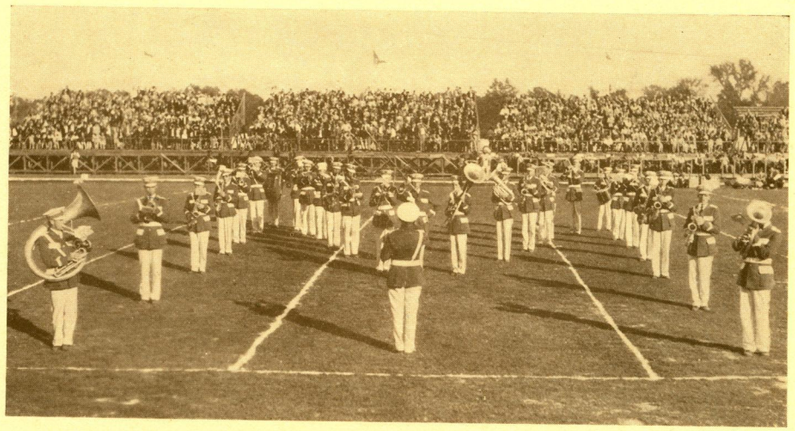
VOL. XIV JANUARY, 1931 NUMBER 1

Announcements 1931-32

Fortieth Session

Begins Wednesday, September 16th

Recitations Begin September 18th



THE BAND

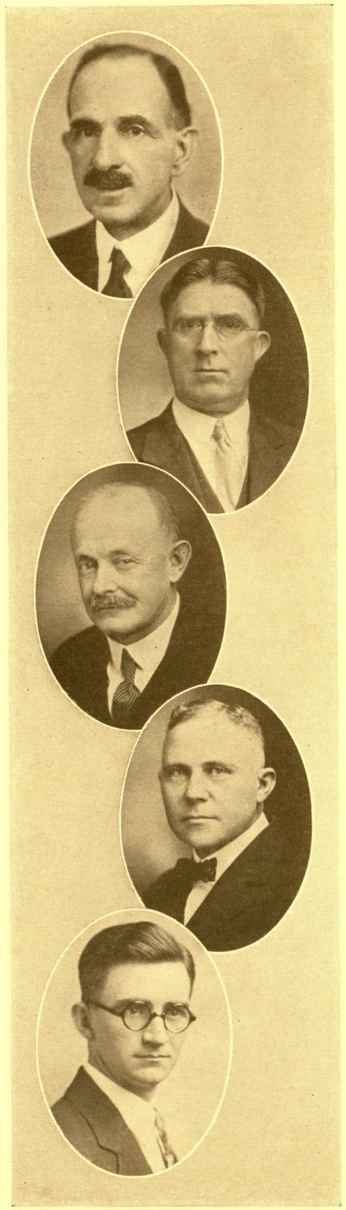
Foreword

THIS pictorial bulletin is designed to set forth in brief form the salient features of the work and organization of Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. The faculty, the training and experience of each member, the courses offered, the necessary expenses, the many cultural advantages offered by Jackson, the Capital City of Mississippi, and some idea of student life and activities other than scholastic are presented herein. Many of the pictures are taken from the Bobashela which is published annually by the senior class.

It is believed that all the facts necessary to a choice of Millsaps College are presented here and those who want to be sure of admission should forward the registration fee at once as indicated on the last page of this bulletin.

If more detailed information is desired before registering, however, we shall be glad to send our complete catalogue, upon request.

The College Faculty
and Assistants



DAVID MARTIN KEY
M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.
President and Professor of Ancient Languages
(President's Home, Campus)
B. A., Central College, 1898; M. A. Vanderbilt University, 1906; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1916; LL. D., Emory University, 1926.

JOHN MAGRUDER SULLIVAN
M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Chemistry and Geology
(2 Park Ave.)
B. A., Centenary College, Louisiana, 1887; M. A., University of Mississippi, 1890; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1897; Ph. D., Vanderbilt University, 1900.

GEORGE LOTT HARRELL
B. S., M. S.
Professor of Physics and Astronomy
(812 Arlington Ave.)
B. S., Millsaps College, 1899; M. S., Millsaps College, 1901.

J. REESE LIN
B. A., M. A.
Professor of Philosophy and History
(712 Arlington Ave.)
B. A. Emory College; M. A., Vanderbilt University.

BENJAMIN ERNEST MITCHELL
M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Mathematics
(727 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Scarritt-Morrisville College, 1900; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1908; Ph. D., Columbia University, 1916.

ALBERT GODFREY SANDERS
B. A., M. A.
Professor of Romance Languages
(735 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Yale University, 1907; Rhodes Scholar, 1907-1910; B. A., University of Oxford (Honors School,) 1910; M. A., Ibid, 1914.

ALFRED PORTER HAMILTON
M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of Latin and German
(777 Belhaven Ave.)
B. A., Southern University, 1908; M. A., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; Ph. D., Ibid, 1923.

MILTON CHRISTIAN WHITE
B. A., M. A.
Professor of English
(1715 Edgewood Ave.)
B. A., Southern University, 1910; M. A., Harvard University, 1914.

GEORGE W. HUDDLESTON
B. A., M. A.
Emeritus Professor of Ancient Languages
(1321 North President Street)
B. A., Hiwassee College, 1883; M. A., Hiwassee College, 1886.

ROSS HENDERSON MOORE
B. A., A. M.
Assistant Professor of History
(8 Park Ave.)
B A., Millsaps College, 1923; A. M., University of Chicago, 1928.

BENJAMIN ORMOND VAN HOOK
B. A., M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Athletic Director
(Founder's Hall)
B. A., Millsaps College, 1918; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1922.

ELIZABETH CRAIG
B. A., M. A.
Assistant Professor of French
(610 North State Street)
B. A., Barnard College, Columbia University, 1922; M. A., Columbia University, 1930.

MAGNOLIA SIMPSON
B. A., A. M.
Assistant Professor of Latin
(1507 North West Street)
B. A., Millsaps College, 1924; A. M., University of Pennsylvania, 1927.

CHARLES FRANKLIN NESBITT
A. B., B. D.
Associate Professor of Religious Education
(1405 North West Street)
A. B., Wofford College, 1922; B. D., Emory University, 1926.

MRS W. O. BRUMFIELD
B. A.
Director of Physical Education for Women
(Country Club Place)
B. A., Cumberland University, 1922.

JOHN GARFIELD LEONARD
Director of Band
(1212 Lyncrest Street)

HENRY CONRAD BLACKWELL
Ph. B., M. A.
Associate Professor of Religious Education
(4 Park Ave.)
Ph. B., Emory University, 1925; M. A., Duke University, 1926.

FRANKLIN COLBERT JENKINS
B. S., M. A.
Professor of Education
(1302 N. Congress Street)
B. S., University of Mississippi, 1913; M. A., Peabody College, 1925.

LAWRENCE EUSTACE LEAVER
B. S., M. A.
Assistant Professor of Education
(3008 N. State Street)
B. S., Warrensburg State Teachers College, 1925; M. A., University of Missouri, 1929.

MRS. J. L. ROBERTS
A. B., B. M.
Director of Piano
(710 East Poplar Blvd.)
A. B., B. M., Whitworth College; Sherwood Music School; American Conservatory; Pupil of Elizabeth McVoy, Albert Berne, Georgia Kober, Silvio Scionti, Walter Keller. Special work with Josef Lhevinne, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, and Percy Grainger.

FRANK SLATER
B. M.
Director of Voice
(820 Oakwood Avenue)
B. M., New Orleans Conservatory of Music; Student Royal College of Music, Manchester, England. Pupil of John Francis Harford and Madame Marie Brema. In New York, pupil of F. H. Haywood. Special opera coaching work with Sol Alberti and Emil Polak.

CORA SESSIONS
(Deceased)
B. A., M. A.
Instructor in Spanish
(1306 N. Congress Street)
B. A., University of New Mexico, 1927; M. A., Louisiana State University, 1930.

ANNIE OLIVIA HARMON
B. A., M. A.
Assistant Professor of English and Dean of Women
(809 Fairview Ave.)
B. A., Meridian College, 1920; M. A., University of North Carolina, 1925.

NUMA F. WILKERSON
A. B., M. A.
Assistant Professor of Biology
(729 Fairview Ave.)
A. B., Duke University, 1921; M. A., Duke University, 1923.

DAVID HORACE BISHOP
M. A., LL. D.
Professor of English
(747 Arlington Ave.)
B. A., Emory and Henry College, 1891; M. A., Vanderbilt University, 1897; LL. D., Emory and Henry College, 1930.

ROBERT HENRY HAYNES
B. A., M. A.
Assistant Professor of History
(Founder's Hall)
B. A., University of Tennessee, 1912; M. A., George Peabody College, 1927.

TRANNY LEE GADDY
B. S.
Head Coach
(Burton Hall)
B. S., Mississippi A. & M. College, 1917.

MRS. MARY BOWEN CLARK
M. E. L.
Assistant Librarian
Head of Circulation Department
(Millsaps Campus)
M. E. L., Whitworth College

FLORENCE LEACH
B. S.
Assistant Librarian
Head of Catalogue Department
(809 Fairview Ave.)
B. S., George Peabody College, 1930; Certificate in Library Science, George Peabody College, 1930.

Thorough Scholarship

THE strongest claim Millsaps College has to make on the attention of those who are selecting their college is her well established reputation for thorough work. She has a tradition of sound scholarship. Other schools may be known for their brilliant social functions, or victorious athletic teams, but Millsaps College, while not neglecting these things, is known and recognized because of her strong faculty, and her insistence upon sound scholarship.

It is a cardinal principle at Millsaps that the educational value of definite and complete mastery of a course of study is many times as great as only average or mediocre accomplishment. Accordingly, the entire organization of the curriculum is designed to place the emphasis on and reward steady systematic accomplishment of the tasks of the College.

Requirement

Fifty percent of all college courses must be mastered in such degree that the work may be rated by the instructor as good, or twenty-five percent so thoroughly as to be rated excellent, if the student is to be graduated or promoted from class to class. On the other hand, the value of a more meager or general knowledge of part of the subjects studied is recognized by allowing the student to complete seventy-five percent of all degree courses with only a passing grade.

Every two weeks a check upon the work of all students is made and those who are reported as not doing satisfactory work in two subjects are required to report to study hall where they are given special assistance in supervised study for two hours of each evening for the following two weeks. Many students find this special assistance very helpful. If, however, a student cannot or will not succeed in passing a major portion of his work, he is promptly dropped at the end of any term. This policy, in which Millsaps was a pioneer, is now followed by many other first class colleges.

Privileges

The diligent and successful student is given a definite degree of freedom and responsibility in going about his work. He is left to make out his own program of study and diversion, except for the two or three recitation periods per week in each course. He is, to some extent, released from the obligation to file excuses for absences, even from the recitation periods, in proportion as his work has been successful during the preceding term. Finally, his achievement is recognized and rewarded by **reduction in tuition charges** as indicated in the table of expenses on page 14.

The insistence of Millsaps College on a reasonable degree of industry has been more than justified by the academic record of her students and by the achievements of her graduates both in the life of the state and in advanced studies in graduate and professional schools.

Some years ago in the state-wide survey of Mississippi made under the auspices of the State Department of Education, Millsaps College rated ahead of all the other educational institutions of the state **and on a par with the colleges of the entire country.**

In a recently published study of the aptitude scores of 34,507 freshmen in 131 colleges and universities of the United States, the average was stated to be 140. The average score of all the freshmen of 1930 at Millsaps was 145, while the average of the two upper sections was approximately 170. The report of the state survey above referred to says: "**Millsaps** has secured a reputation for high scholarship and thorough training." A survey of the colleges of the Methodist Church made by Dr. B. Warren Brown in 1930 again refers to "the reputation of the institution for scholarship as at **Millsaps.**"

Millsaps Graduates at the Leading Universities

A student will not be admitted to advanced study at the best graduate schools who has not had thorough training attested by a degree from a standard college. The thoroughness of the work done at Millsaps is proven by the success of her graduates in this form of endeavor. A recent complete survey of the achievements of Millsaps students at graduate and professional schools over a period of five years shows that over 25 per cent of our graduates are thus inspired with scholarly ambition as compared with the average for Southern colleges of 15 per cent. The record of our young people in graduate institutions is notably good and is illustrated by the following table:

	Number	Percentages
Graduates, 1924-28	285	
At Graduate Schools	72	25.26%
Failures	3	4.17
Doing Well	42	58.3
Doing Excellently	24	33.3
Doing Well or Better	66	91.6

The following statements about individual students are representative:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

"It has been our custom to accept graduates of Millsaps College as graduate students in full standing."

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN:

"Did excellent work, receiving (in one year) the degree of Master of Arts."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO:

"We regard this as a satisfactory record."

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY:

"We have practically always found the graduates of Millsaps College do well in graduate work at Vanderbilt University."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA:

"I am glad to report that the grades at the University of North Carolina were unusually high."

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

"Judging by the results attained here he must have had satisfactory ground work in his undergraduate work at Millsaps College."

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL:

"It gives me genuine pleasure to report that these students did conspicuous work and stood practically at the head of the class during the whole of the three years."

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA:

"From his record, I should say that the work at Millsaps is very well done * * * * My experience in the case of men who have been graduated from Millsaps is that they are excellent in quality and have adequate undergraduate training in the essential subjects."

PEABODY:

"Has led the class all year."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR LAY WORKERS: (Richmond, Va.)

"All of her grades at the close of the last term ran over ninety and the majority of them ran over ninety-five. If she is a sample of the work that you are doing, then we can testify that you are doing a very high grade of work."

NORTHWESTERN:

"Master's degree was granted at the end of the year * * * * He is very highly thought of in the department where he has been working."

STANFORD UNIVERSITY:

"Made an excellent record here during the last autumn quarter. She carried 16 units of work and received a grade of A in all of them."

EMORY UNIVERSITY:

"There are at present four Millsaps graduates doing work in the Candler School of Theology, all doing work of excellent quality."

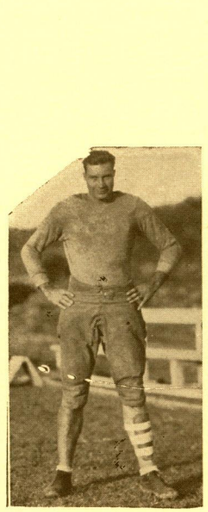
MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE:

"Made A's in every subject to which she was assigned; the record she has made thus far with us is proof of the value of the training she has received at your college."

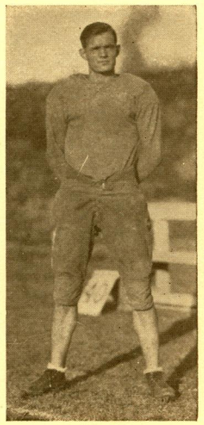
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY:

"Work for three years in this Seminary was of high grade. His grades throughout were all above 90, and most of them above 95."

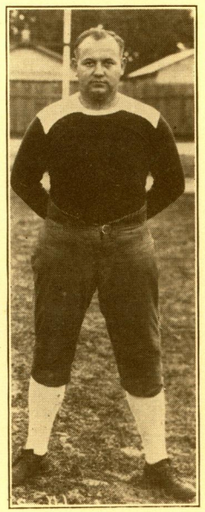
Athletics



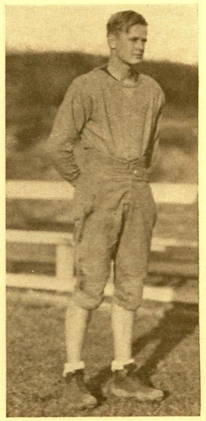
MOON



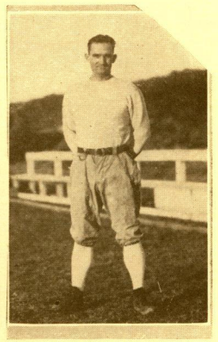
PASSEAU



COACH GADDY



CAPTAIN PERMENTER



COACH VAN HOOK

Football

MILLSAPS is fortunate in securing Coach T. L. Gaddy as Head Football Coach. Coach Gaddy has been one of the most successful coaches in the state. His teams won the conference championship for the last three years, having had only three touchdowns scored against him in the last twenty-seven games.

Coach Gaddy's teams have the spirit of fight and of victory. He believes in rigid discipline, hard training, adeptness in fundamentals, fair fighting, and the will to win. We are expecting great things of him at Millsaps.

With the loss of only three regular men from our 1930 team, and with some good men coming up from the Freshman team, our team should be stronger than the one that won over A. & M. Next fall's schedule includes a week's trip to Florida, where games with both Stetson and Rollins will be played.

Basketball

Our basketball season is now in full swing. Coach Van Hook's team so far has won eight and lost four games with S.I.A.A. teams. We have prospects of another fine team and should make an excellent showing in the S.I.A.A. tourney—which our team of last year lost by two points in the finals.

Baseball

Coach Hale's baseball team this year should be the best in several years. With the loss of only two letter men from last year's team, and the addition of three strong pitchers and several good men from the Freshman team of last year, we are looking forward to a great season. A schedule of about twenty games has been arranged.

Tennis

The record of the Millsaps tennis team of 1930 was almost perfect. Millsaps met and defeated S. L. I., Louisiana Normal, Mississippi A. & M., Union, Southwestern and Mississippi College. Matches with Centenary and L.S.U. were tied. Three members of last year's team are with us this year, and we will have another strong team. Interest in tennis is growing every year, and we will send our team to the S.I.A.A. meet this spring.

Track

This sport is young at Millsaps, but with the completion of one of the finest tracks in the south, we are looking for a great amount of interest and a good team this year. A squad of men are working out on the new track now, and several meets will be participated in before the team goes to the S.I.A.A. meet in Memphis this spring.

Girls Sports

Basketball holds the spot-light with the coeds at the present time. Mrs. Brumfield has an almost entirely new squad this year, but the team is improving each week, and a fine team will be developed before the season reaches its height.

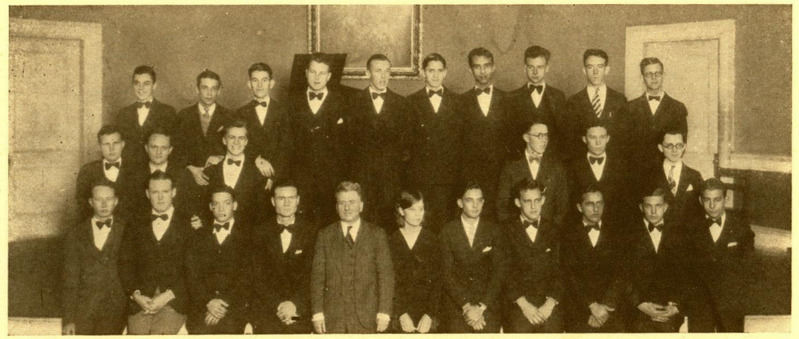
A Department of Physical Education for girls was organized this year. Points for excellence in various sports and athletic events, with trophies for the winners, has stimulated unusual interest in this department.

Intramural Sports

Tournaments are held in each sport. Rivalry is keen among the various groups which struggle for the silver cups, symbolic of intramural championship. Each session, more than ninety per cent of the male students engage in some form of competitive sport.

Individual Awards

To every student making any team for the first time, the Millsaps Athletic Association gives a purple sweater. This is true of the girls' sports as well as the boys'. Freshman sweaters have numerals; the sweater awarded to the Varsity player carries with it the coveted M.



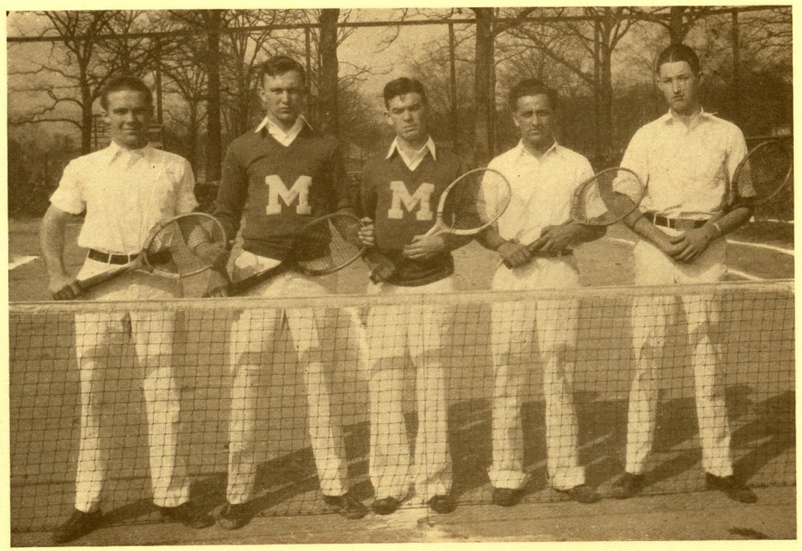
MEN'S GLEE CLUB

Cultural Opportunities

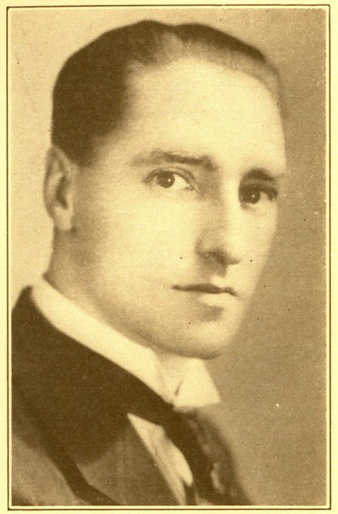
APART from the development of the various class room exercises and the formal courses of study, the college student will naturally be eager to come in touch with the best in the vivid life of our times in thought, music, and art. The location of his college in a large city enables a student to utilize his leisure in forming many contacts and gaining experiences of the greatest value and interest. In Jackson, the capital and metropolis of Mississippi, you may see and hear the best that comes to Mississippi—preachers, singers, statesmen, musicians. Among the great personalities that have visited Jackson in recent years are Herbert Hoover, Charles Lindbergh, Robert A. Millikan, Paderewski, Alton Parker, who accompanied Byrd to the South Pole, Lieutenant Walter Hinton, who piloted the NC-4, the first airplane to fly across the Atlantic, E. H. Sothern and Sir Phillip Ben Greet, the greatest Shakesperean actors of our day.

The annual meetings of the Mississippi Educational Association and very many other state and national conventions, bring to Jackson the outstanding leaders in the intellectual, industrial and artistic life of the state and nation. The State Legislature in its biennial sessions and the various executive and judicial officials, whose headquarters are in the capitol, present opportunities for the Mississippi youth studying at Millsaps to learn first hand of the movements and problems that will determine the future of his state.

Finally, the churches and congregations of Jackson, both numerically and in spiritual and intellectual vigor, are dominant influences in the religious life of the state. Here you are at the center of things. Here your very hours of relaxation and diversion may be to build up rather than dissipate your resources.



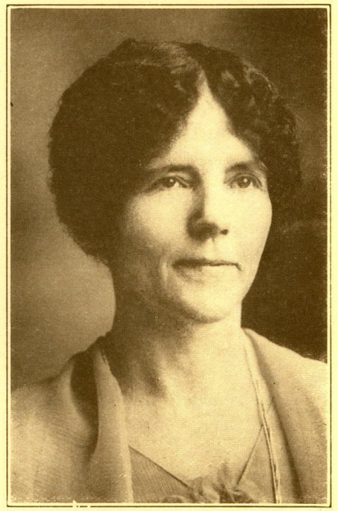
WINNING TENNIS TEAM



Department of Music

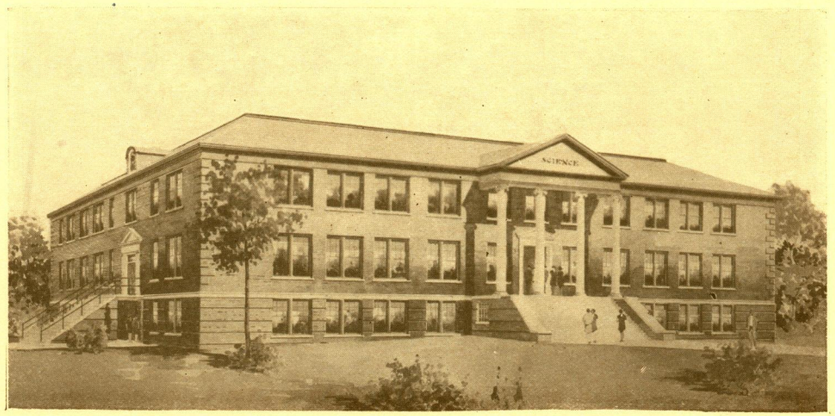
MR. FRANK SLATER
Voice

MRS. J. L. ROBERTS
Piano



MILLSAPS COLLEGE has made careful provision to meet the demand for recognition of musical study among the students by establishing a department of Music, with instructors fully up to the academic standards of the college. As modern advancements in general educational work have left a strong impress on all matters pertaining to music, the system of teaching as pursued in this department will be based on the most progressive and enlightened principles. It embraces regular studio work in Piano and Voice.

Credit up to twenty-four hours may be offered toward A.B. and B.S. degrees for both the theoretical and practical work in the Music Department. Candidates for college degrees who elect music as a major will be required to complete the junior requirements in piano.



NEW SCIENCE BUILDING

Student Activities

VARIOUS student organizations manifest the different interests and avocations of a representative body of students. Several Greek letter fraternities bring congenial groups together for fellowship and relaxation. Attractive club rooms are provided in chapter houses, some of which are owned by the local chapters and are located on the campus. The Galloway, the Philomathean, and Lamar Literary Societies maintain the traditional interest in debate and oratory. Millsaps' leadership in forensic interests is shown by the fact that the State High School Debate Tournament has been held at Millsaps for many years, and by the fact that the college teams have won a large majority of their contests in recent years.

The Kit Kat Club and Chi Delta Phi bring together those interested in writing. The Purple and White, the campus weekly, and the Bobashela, the year book, afford also an opportunity for publication. While every year a substantial number of Millsaps students serve an apprenticeship on the local dailies and earn part of their expenses in real newspaper work.

For the musically inclined, there are several organizations, the Girls' Glee Club, the Men's Glee Club, the Millsaps Band, Orchestras, etc. Each of these organizations gives several public entertainments during the year. The glee clubs make several trips. Since WJDX has been on the air, the Millsaps organizations broadcast a program on the third Friday of each month, at 2:15 p. m.

The student community also expresses in a number of organized activities the moral and religious life of its members. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have influential chapters to which most of the students belong. For several years, the Millsaps Y has been a leader in the state in extension work, sending out delegations for establishing Hi-Y clubs and leading in regional Hi-Y conferences. Besides the Ministerial League, composed of those preparing for the ministry, there has recently been formed a Christian Life Work Club of some thirty members. Besides these campus activities, the students also find a warm welcome and a field for active religious work in the various local churches.

CAPITOL STREET PARADE OF MAJORS

Boarding Facilities

THERE are three dormitories for men. Founder's Hall is beautifully situated on the East Campus, facing North State Street. It is near the Athletic Field and in it are the showers and dressing rooms for the athletic teams. Burton Hall and Galloway Hall, modern and commodious dormitories, connected by a colonnade, are on the south end of the campus. They command a splendid view of the city with the great dome of the New Capitol prominent in the foreground. On and near this part of the campus there are also a number of fraternity houses with quarters for some of the members. All the lodgings are readily accessible to the dining hall adjoining Galloway Hall. The dining hall is operated on the co-operative plan. Board averages about eighteen dollars per month.

Besides the above mentioned accommodations for men, there are two houses maintained as homes for young women students. And the college undertakes to provide adequate and comfortable living quarters for all women not residents of the city of Jackson. As a part of the building campaign now under way, it is earnestly hoped that the new dormitory for women will be ready for occupancy very soon.

CARNEGIE MILLSAPS LIBRARY

Requirements for Degree

THE Academic Schools comprise the Departments of Languages, Mathematics, Science, History, Social Science, Literature, Philosophy, Education, and Biblical instruction. In the undergraduate courses of these departments is comprised the work of the college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

A full outline of the required and the elective studies offered for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science is given below.

One hundred twenty-eight semester hours are required for graduation both for the B. A. and B. S. degrees. Specific courses are prescribed in the Freshman and Sophomore classes, including alternative courses offered in ancient and modern languages. Courses in the Junior and Senior classes are partially prescribed and partially elective.

The average course is 32 semester hours for each year. Not fewer than 24 hours nor more than 38 hours may be taken in a year, unless by express permission of the President and Faculty.

Quality points. A student must earn six quality points to be classified as a sophomore; twenty-two points to be classified as a junior, and forty-two points to be classified as a senior. Quality points can be earned only by work in course, sixty-four points being required for graduation. The completion of any college course with a grade of 80% shall entitle a student to one quality point for each semester hour, and the completion of a course with a grade of 90% for the year will entitle a student to two quality points for each semester hour.

A student who has earned 160 quality points during his course will be graduated with "Honors;" one who has earned 256 quality points will be graduated with "High Honors."

Pre-Medical, Pre-Dental and Pre-Engineering Courses

Millsaps is primarily a liberal arts college and it is strongly urged that the full B. A. or B. S. course be completed before professional work is undertaken. But the needs of those who wish to take up professional courses after one or two years in the college have been considered. There have been organized Pre-Medical and other similar courses. In these the Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, and Physics courses necessary for full recognition by the universities are given in the freshman and sophomore years. This work is recognized by Tulane, Vanderbilt, the University of Virginia, and other professional schools. A laboratory fee is charged for each of these courses.

TABLE SHOWING COSTS

Tuition for session (to be paid on entrance)		$100.00
Tuition per half session, paid at the beginning of each half session	$ 55.00	
Registration fee (to be paid on entrance)		15.00
An additional fee of $3.00 will be collected for registration more than three days after the opening of any term	3.00	
Library fee		6.00
Contingent deposit (unused part to be refunded)		2.00
Medical fee		5.00
Student Activities Fee		15.00
Total		$143.00

NOTE:

Beginning with the session of 1931-32, the charge for tuition (first item in the above table) will be based for upper classmen on the record of the student during the preceding year and will vary as follows: For those whose yearly average grade is below 75 the tuition will be $125.00; for those whose yearly average grade is 75 to 89, the tuition will be $100.00; for those whose yearly average grade is 90 or above the tuition will be $75.00.

COST OF LIVING IN DORMITORIES

Room rent for whole session, including heat and lights (to be paid on entrance)	$ 27.00 to	$ 70.00
Room rent for half session, if paid at beginning of each half-session	$ 15.00 to	$ 40.00
Dormitory Contingent fee (unused part to be refunded)		3.00
Board for nine months (estimated at $18.00 per month		162.00
Total Dormitory costs	192.00 to	235.00
Total Fees	143.00 to	143.00
Total of necessary expenses, exclusive of books, clothes and traveling expenses	$315.00 to	$378.00

DETAILED COURSES FOR THE B. A. DEGREE

Freshman	Semester Hrs.
Bible 1	6
English 1	6
Latin 1 or Greek 1	6
Mathematics 1	6
History 1 or Foreign Language	6
Physical Training	2
	32

Sophomore	
Foreign Language or History 1	6
English 2	6
Latin 2 or Greek 2	6
Chemistry 1	6
Elective	6
	30

Junior	Semester Hrs.
Physics 1	6
Elective	28
	34

Senior	
Logic or Ethics or History of Philosophy	6
Elective	26
	32

DETAILED COURSES FOR THE B. S. DEGREE

Freshman	
Bible 1	6
English 1	6
Modern Language 1	6
Mathematics 1	6
History 1	6
Physical Training	2
	32

Sophomore	
Modern Language 2	6
English 2	6
Mathematics 2	6
Chemistry 1	8
Elective	6
	32

Junior	
Physics 1	6
Chemistry 2	4
Chemistry 3	2
Elective	20
	32

Senior	
Elective	32

Spring Registration

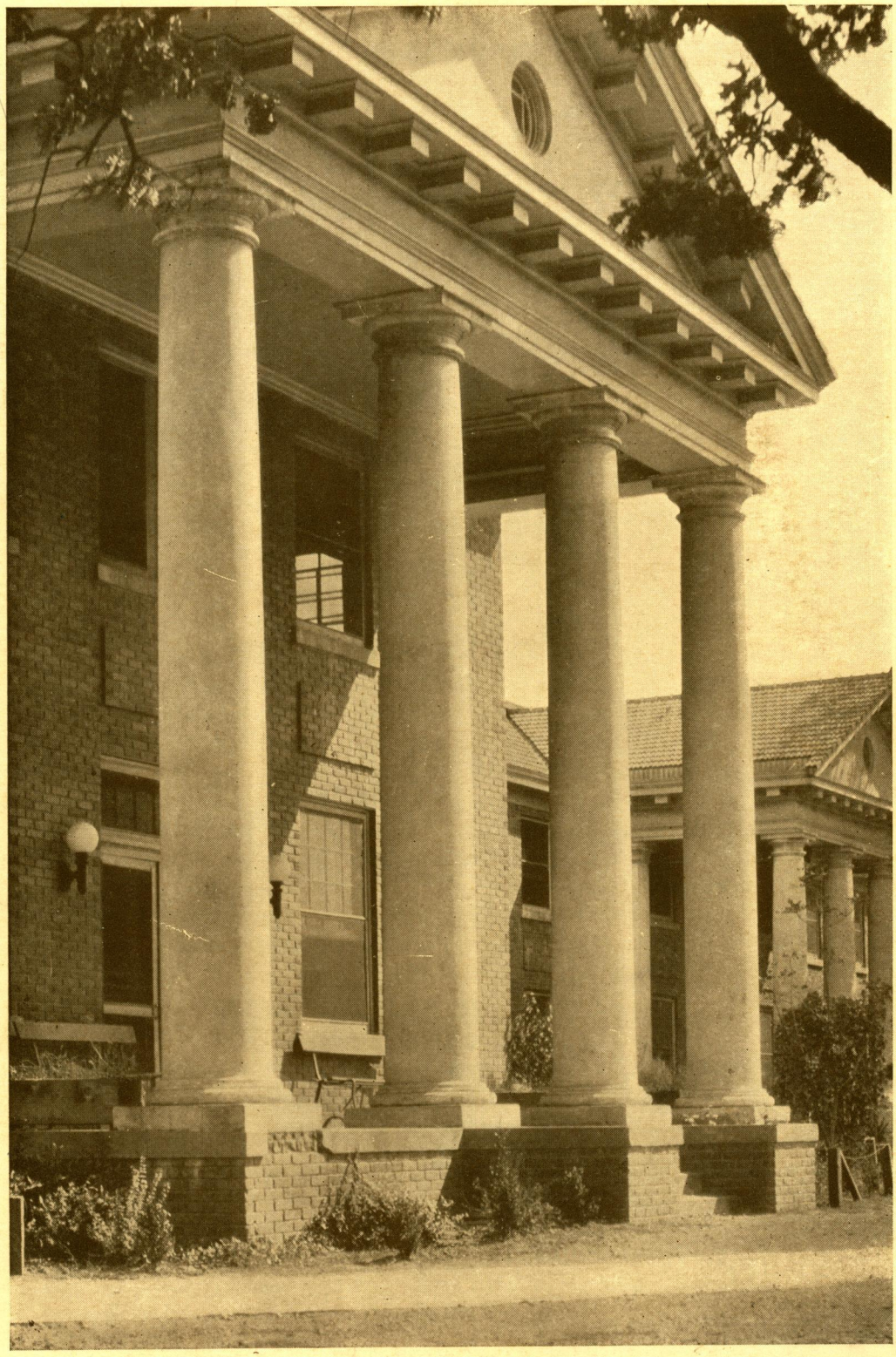
The process of registration and classification is greatly facilitated by early registration. In order to secure the early registration, the college will make a reduction of $5.00 from the regular registration fee of $15.00 for the first 100 who apply, provided such registrations are made before June 1st. This fee is payable as soon as the application is made. In order to be sure of membership in our next freshman class which is limited to 150 and at the same time take advantage of this reduction, send this registration fee ($10.00) at once. If for any reason you cannot enter college, this fee will be refunded. If, however, you should later decide to enter some other college, the fee would not be returned. If further information than that contained in this bulletin is desired, write for catalogue. Address

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
D. M. KEY, President,
Jackson, Miss.

Summer School

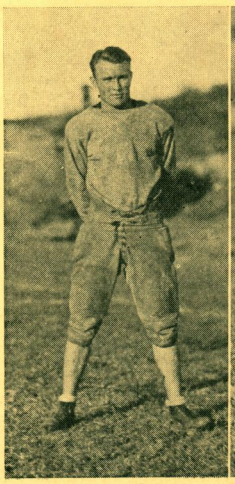
The summer session opens June 9th and closes August 24th. Regular courses are offered, meeting six to twelve hours per week for eleven weeks. Six year-hours may be taken in not more than two courses. Tuition, $35.00; library fee, $3.00; registration fee, $5.00; board, $25.00 per month. For further information address

G. L. HARRELL,
Director of the Summer School, Millsaps College,
Jackson, Miss.

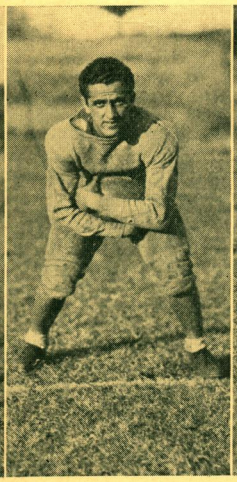


DORMITORIES

Part of the best Football Team Millsaps ever had



Walker



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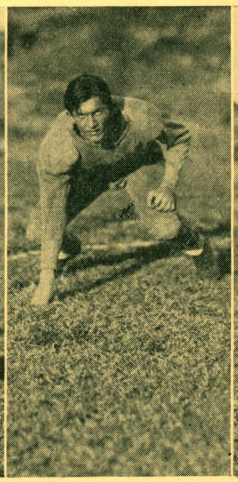

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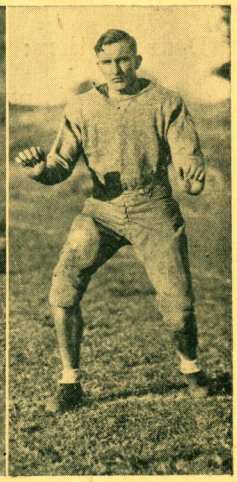

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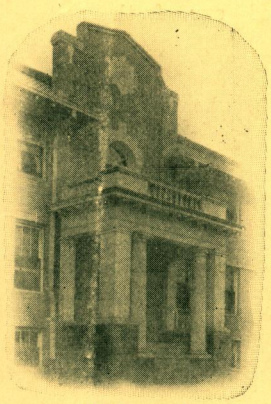


Whitworth

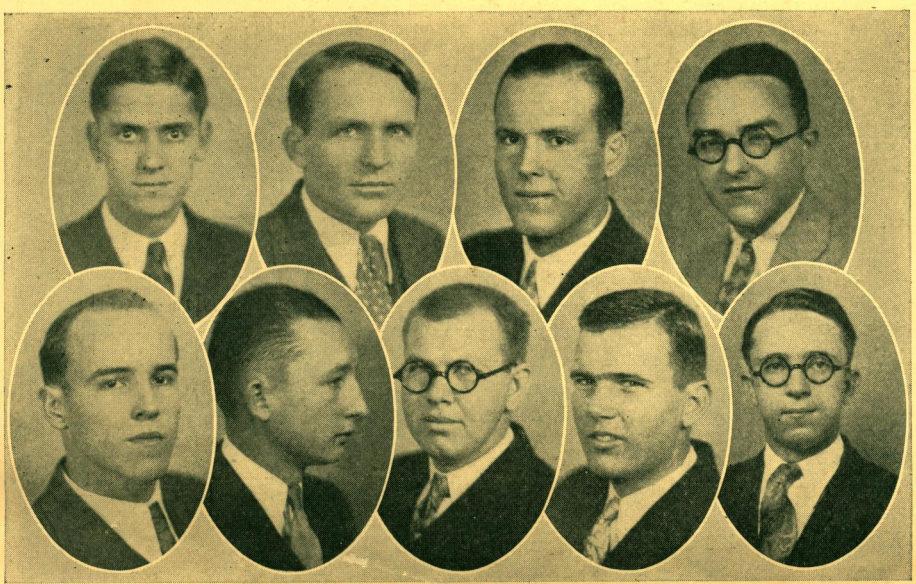
MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Published Monthly by Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi
Entered as second-class matter, November 21, 1927, at the Post Office in Jackson, Mississippi, under the Act of Congress

VOL. XIV, NO. 2 FEBRUARY 1931

Rev. G. H. Jones
Montrose, Miss.



Top row left to right: Flowers, McRaney, Twitchell, Currie.
Bottom row left to right: Barrett, Gardner, Collins, Grice, Bishop

Millsaps Ministerial Students

Besides these there are fifteen others now in college. They are making good. Send us others.

Dear Brother:

Below is presented a suggested program for the Fifth Sunday Service for Schools and Colleges as scheduled by our Conference. It has been carefully worked out by the Conference Board of Christian Education and we trust and pray may be helpful in making this service on March twenty-ninth useful to the cause of Christian Education.

The prayer and the short sketches of the colleges might very well be assigned to members of the Young Peoples Department and should be carefully read over before hand.

PROGRAM FOR FIFTH SUNDAY FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Scripture: Deut. 6 3 to 9.

Hymn: "Our Youth to Thee We Bring," No. 687 Methodist Hymnal, to tune, "O for a Heart to Praise My God."

Prayer for our Colleges and our youth at other colleges.

Our Father we thank thee for the wisdom of our fathers who toiled and sacrificed and denied themselves that we might have the advantages of Whitworth and Millsaps Colleges. We pray that we may support them that they may continue to make ever enlarged contributions to the advancement of the program of our church. May we ever be mindful that without their contributions we could never have come thus far on our way. Give us the heart to realize their destinies are linked with ours. Give it to us to be loyal in our support that our institutions may always meet the demands laid upon them.

Father bless our own children in schools and colleges. They are ours. May we ever remember them in our prayers. May we aid them in their developments and may we give them some of the guidance they so sorely need.

Lord may they return to us bigger and better Christian personalities because of our faith and prayers and because of the influences of these institutions on their lives. Amen.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE.

The history of Whitworth College dates from 1858 when Rev. M. J. Whitworth, who owned most of the land on which Brookhaven is located, donated to the church ten acres and the first buildings on the campus. In ownership by the Mississippi Annual Conference it is successor to Elizabeth Academy, near Washington, which is said to be the first institution to confer degrees upon women. Homes of the best types were represented in the personnel of the student body from the beginning and Whitworth is justly proud of many of its graduates who have become leaders in educational, social, religious and political life. It is interesting to know that Ann Coleman Peyton, the moving spirit in the founding of Mississippi State College for Women—the oldest tax supported college for women—was educated at Whitworth.

Whitworth College offers the combined advantages of the old and the new in that it is well established in policy, fully accredited because of the high standards maintained, and thoroughly modern. In buildings and equipment the fullest provisions have been made for the comfort, convenience and health of students, and for their best possible development in school work. As a part of the Millsaps-Whitworth System, first and second year college courses are offered to girls, who are admitted, without examination, to Millsaps or any other leading four year college or university for their junior and senior work after graduation from Whitworth.

Six distinct courses are offered. Three of these lead to the title of Associate in Arts and three to the Associate in Science. Music, Art, Expression, Home Economics and Secretarial Work are counted toward graduation.

More students are now enrolled than were in attendance when a four year course of study was offered. Because of the limited enrollment it is possible to maintain the atmosphere of a home of culture and to develop individuality. Hostesses and teachers live in the school dormitories and so have the fullest opportunity to maintain close and sympathetic relationship with each student. By reason of broad experience these faculty members are fitted to give the formative touch to young life, and to teach the art of daily living which should be taught as carefully as the laws of physics or chemistry. It is a delightful atmosphere in which to live and do school work.

Hymn: "A Charge to Keep," No. 388 Methodist Hymnal.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE

Millsaps College is this year entering its fortieth session. Three men may be regarded as determining its existence and the character of its service. Major R. W. Millsaps conceived the idea of providing a college for the poor boys of Mississippi and laid the foundation for its solid, safe and substantial financial structure. Bishop Charles B. Galloway lead the Methodist Church of Mississippi in the organization and support and promotion of Millsaps College as the largest single enterprise of the church in this state. Bishop William B. Murrah, as its first president, gathered the first faculty, organized the curriculum, and very largely determined the academic policy of sound scholarship, earnest and consecrated intellectual leadership. Many other wise and consecrated men, as members of the board of trustees, members of the faculty, agents of the college, and leaders of the conferences have helped to build Millsaps.

The college has grown steadily in enrollment, in financial stability and resources, and in educational prominence and prestige. It now has more endowment than any other college in the three adjoining states of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. It has been since 1912 a member in good standing of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. It is now the only college in Mississippi that is on the Approved List of the Association of American Universities, a distinction that has been attained by only 186 of the more than 900 colleges and universities of the United States.

Hymn: "Lead on O King Eternal," No. 408 Methodist Hymnal.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Jackson, Mississippi

For more than a generation Millsaps College has been doing its work of training young Mississippians for service to church and state. In many respects, it has fulfilled the ideals and dreams of its founders.

Permanency

It has now achieved an assured position of financial solidity and permanency. Its total endowment of more than a million dollars has been accumulated by steady accretions and has been so conservatively administered that not a dollar has ever been lost. This endowment is now larger than that of any other college in the three states of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. The grounds are beautifully located near the heart of Jackson, a growing city that has no rival in population and volume of business within a radius of two hundred miles. Because of this location the value of the grounds has increased many fold since the college received them. The campus is in the center of a rich natural gas field and within a short time will be producing gas to meet all fuel requirements and for the market.

The physical plant has been developed like the endowment along conservative lines, solid, substantial, efficient and beautiful. With the completion of the gymnasium, a large part of the funds for which are now available, the college will have new and modern buildings for all instructional purposes.

Character of Work and Accreditment

From the very first Millsaps College was administered according to a policy that put exacting standards of scholarship first. A faculty of men and women thoroughly trained in the best graduate schools and notable throughout the south for personality, character and academic effectiveness has always characterized the institution. Such men as Muckenfuss, Ricketts, Swearingen, Patillo,

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Jackson, Mississippi

Volume XIV DECEMBER, 1931 Number 10

Entered as second class matter, November 21, 1917, at the Post Office in Jackson, Mississippi under the act of Congress.

Weber, Moore, Bert Young and, in the Law School, Mayes, Whitfield, Harper, and Sidney Smith, set the character of the faculty which has been maintained to the present on the same high plane.

The academic standards established by such men brought early and unquestioned recognition to Millsaps College. Admitted to the Southern Association in 1912, the college has never had its standing questioned and its representatives have long held membership on both the commissions of that Association. Millsaps is also given national recognition by inclusion in the fully approved lists of the American Association of University Women and the Association of American Universities. Thus every scholastic accrediting agency in existence that touches this territory has endorsed the work of Millsaps College. Besides these standardizing organizations, Millsaps holds membership in the American Council on Education, the Asssociation of American Colleges, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars.

Field for Growth

Starting with an attendance of but a hundred or so, Millsaps College has steadily increased in the number of students served and in the number annually graduated, until during the past five years the attendance has averaged above 500 and the graduates, 80 per year. From the first, the college was supported by both conferences of the Methodist Church in Mississippi. During the years other schools and colleges of the two conferences have from time to time been discontinued until now only two remain, Whitworth College and Grenada College. An educational commission is now studying plans for unifying the work of all these institutions and the result will certainly be that Millsaps will have an even greater responsibility for the total educational service of the Methodist Church in Mississippi. Jackson is as advantageously located from the educational standpoint as from the economic. Within a radius of two hundred miles there is no privately endowed college for men or for women and none projected.

The Tenth Generation

By

HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS

MACON, GEORGIA

(Copyright 1928)

Harry Stillwell Edwards is the author of many books widely circulated throughout America and is one of the best known and most beloved writers the South has produced. In this article he has written a romance without hero or heroine, not a love story, but a romance of the power and possibilities of educational work from an entirely new standpoint, so far as we know never covered before. It is a story that grips the mind and the heart of the reader with an intensity that compels him, when once he has started on the story, to go straight through to the end. People who are interested in the welfare of boys and girls, in educational opportunities for them, in the responsibility of wealth to safeguard their future and all future generations, will find in this presentation of Mr. Edwards a story of tremendous power. Its widest circulation throughout the country would do an immense amount of good. Though Mr. Edwards has written many books and many newspaper articles, all of commanding interest, and one of his stories, "Aeneas Africanus," has had a circulation of about one million copies, he has probably never written anything that will make a deeper impression upon the minds and hearts of the readers than this story, "The Tenth Generation."—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Reprinted from March 1931 Issue,

Liberal Arts College Bulletin.

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE MOVEMENT,
815 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

(With Permission of the Author)

Price 15 cents a copy

"The Tenth Generation" is a unique and tremendously strong appeal for larger endowments for educational work in this country. Among some enthusiastic commendations of this article are the following:

Dr. J. H. Kirkland, president of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville:

"It is the most convincing argument for educational endowment. * * * Put in briefest form the lesson of the article is that in the present generation is wrapped up the whole future of humanity."

Dr. Paul Eaton, associate professor of preventive medicine, University of Georgia:

"It is an extraordinary presentation of the facts."

Dr. Horace D. Taft of The Taft School, Watertown, Conn.:

"The imagination shown in it will wake up people, and certainly we need it. * * * A very striking article."

Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, D. D., Baltimore:

"Harry Stillwell Edwards has written nothing more fascinating or with greater potentialities for usefulness than 'The Tenth Generation.'"

Dr. Chase S. Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.:

"Everything you can do to spread the Edwards doctrine will be a blessing."

Mr. Mark O. Prentiss, New York City:

"It was good of you to send me the inspiring story of 'The Tenth Generation.' You are doing a great work when you publish such, giving widest circulation to it."

Mr. S. O. Bond, President, Salem College, Salem, W. Va.:

"It is one of the most remarkable pamphlets I have ever read. By chance the letter containing it was the first one in the day's mail and I read every word of it before I opened another piece."

Dr. A. N. Ward, President of Western Maryland College:

"It is the greatest plea for education that has ever been written."

The Tenth Generation

By Harry Stillwell Edwards

(*Copyright 1928*)

THE old lawyer hung up his telephone receiver and turned slowly back to his deep-seated leather chair. His appearance and every motion betokened the Southerner of a type almost extinct. The message he had received disturbed him not a little. A prominent capitalist and bank officer had asked permission to call and discuss a personal matter with him. For privacy, as he had explained, and to avoid interruption, he preferred to come to the lawyer's residence. Their names are not important in this record.

Seated again, the old practitioner crossed his long, thin legs, leaned back and matched his fingers in thought; a characteristic habit. He had granted personal interviews in his home on other occasions and always with serious aftermath. The gentleman who had just 'phoned him was, by common consent, a man of vast wealth. But you can't always tell. There had been serious disturbance in financial circles lately, far-reaching in its results. And there were always speculation and dishonest employes. And divorce. He wondered what there was in the air of importance sufficient to send this busy man across the city for an interview with one but slightly known to him, and not at all professionally. Presently, he arose, drew an easy chair into the strong light of his hooded lamp, and resumed his own in the twilight, which half concealed the luxuriousness of the spacious Colonial room. Fifteen minutes later a car door slammed outside and an aged negro butler ushered in his visitor.

The capitalist was a man of about fifty; short, strong of frame, vigorous, quick of motion and alert; the opposite, in all, of his host. But he had the face and eyes of the dreamer. Or so the lawyer decided after the customary cour-

tesies of speech had been exchanged, and the visitor was seated.

"First, I wish to thank you," began the latter with perceptible embarrassment, "for giving me some of your leisure, and permitting this invasion of your home. Perhaps, in a business way later, I may be enabled to show my appreciation."

The lawyer smiled, lifted a hand slightly and shook his head.

"Let us proceed without regard to business. You spoke of some personal matter. I am glad, sir, for this opportunity of meeting you socially. Our paths have not crossed often. How may I serve you, sir? Will you smoke?" His hand fell on a box of cigars.

The visitor declined with a gesture.

"I am at a loss, Colonel," he began, looking into the shadow and hesitating, "just how to introduce my subject; but for an opening I might say that I have an heir coming, ten generations away, and I'd like to devise some plan to protect him financially; together with his forbears back to my six-year-old son. Can it be done?" A playful but appealing smile, accompanied the odd question. "Sounds a little foolish, I am afraid."

The old Southerner, round-eyed with surprise for a moment, flashed him a message of appreciation.

"On the contrary, sir, the issue is of tremendous import. And I have never heard it better framed." The other hastened to add:

"I should have said in advance that while I come to you as a lawyer deservedly noted, I come, mainly, because I have read with full appreciation and deep interest your recent articles on sociology. I have derived much from them." Again the face of the lawyer wore its slow, friendly smile. He nodded, but did not speak at once. After a moment or two he said:

"Before I answer your question, do you mind telling me, briefly, something of your family and of yourself? Not to gratify mere curiosity; I have a reason."

"I think I understand. Well, I'll make it as brief as possible, under the circumstances. I am the product of eight Colonial families that figured more or less actively in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars"—

"Eight?" The shaggy eyebrows of the host went up.

"Yes. There are quite a number of names on the record, as I learned through some newly discovered relatives in the North. I have had them looked up, too, by a genealogist—my wife aspires to the Colonial Dames. They came over from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century."—

"Say about two hundred and fifty years ago; two hundred and fifty before your boy was born."

"Yes, about. By the way, counting twenty-five years a generation, that was just ten generations back, wasn't it? Funny that we should have started to figure that distance ahead and have landed back there."

"It is, indeed!" The Southerner was smiling broadly. "Perhaps you now understand my request better. You, yourself, are the boy of the tenth generation, one of your Colonial ancestors may have wished to provide for. Well, one of them, maybe, did, but unknowingly. Proceed."

"Between then and now I don't know much of what happened to my family. As far as I have been informed, I am the only one that ever amassed any considerable fortune. They were mostly improvident and spenders, I suppose."

"And now, about yourself."

"Why, and how, I succeeded is still a mystery to me. We were desperately poor and ignorant; mill people usually, I understand. The fact does not disturb me, but there is no use to spread it. My wife cares very much. Of my sisters we won't speak. They were servants, and lived according to their lights, I suppose; but the lights went out, here and there. The

boys took any job that offered when they worked at all; and mated without marriage. Our father was—well, just a sot, spending on drink what he could take away from the family. One brother died in a penitentiary out West; one in a bar-room fight. Another just vanished. But my mother was good. I was the youngest and she clung to me until death ended the unequal struggle. Her people were good people, she said. She was fond of telling me traditions of what they did in America's three wars. I was proud of them. Possibly I was, in reality, her only son. When she died I ran away from the others—a boy of nine—and lived a hard life for years, selling papers, shining shoes, doing whatever offered if there was a dime in sight. But always I carried a hope and ambition. With a steady job at last, I took on night study and got a start. There were helping hands, of course. Years after, I was prosperous—highly so. I had made a character for myself and was a trusted bank officer. Then came the great war. I had a chance at contracts and low priced stocks that advanced five or six hundred per cent. And I struck it rich in Florida. And then my oil stocks proved good. Before I realized it the millions had come.

"And now, sir, perhaps you, too, understand my question better. God helping me, my boy, and the boys and girls who are to follow him, shall never travel the hard road my little feet trod, the way by which I came. It is thought that money can do anything. Can it protect the boy two hundred and fifty years away? And those between him and me? Can it? Can it? If so, how? The matter has become almost an obsession with me. I lie awake at night and dream of those unborn children. I see them starving, stealing, slouching in the shadows, haunted by fear, hunted by the police—the boys, the girls diseased, in the gutter, objects of charity—Good God! It is not imagination with me, it is a picture from memory—it is real. Show me the way out, my friend." He arose and began to pace the room.

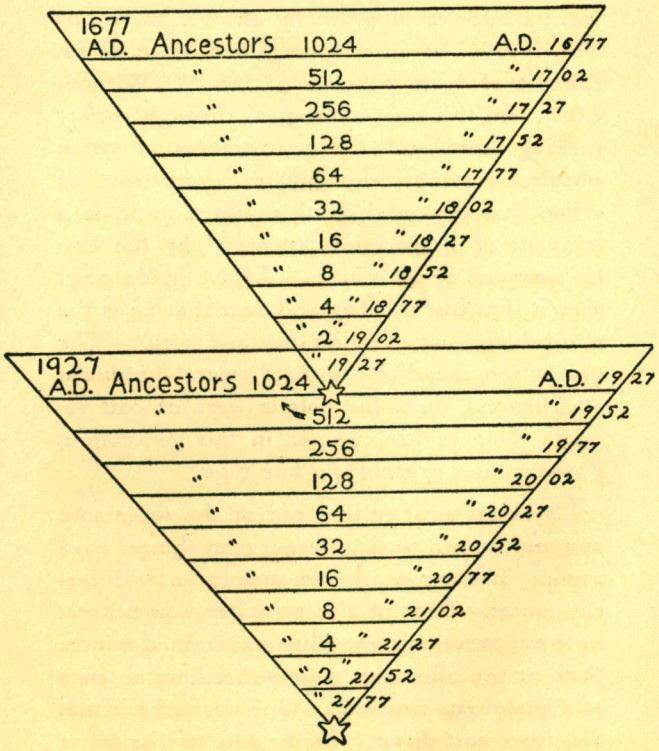
The Southerner, his hands matched before his face, but shaking a little, sat rigid, otherwise, until the burst of emotion had spent itself, and, with a muttered apology, his guest had resumed his seat. Then, suddenly, without reference to what had been said, the old lawyer straightened in his chair and began to talk:

"There is in the death chamber of our penitentiary tonight, awaiting electrocution, a young man. The picture of his unshaven, animal face pressed against the bars, his staring eyes, is before me as I speak. His name does not matter. In fact, the courts do not know him. He was convicted as 'Billy, the Rat,' and is known to the underworld as such. He illustrates some theories of mine, and I have taken pains to investigate his history and, in fact, to seek leniency for him. I have his real name under a pledge of secrecy, as he is an escape from another prison. The Rat is still a young man; a hopeless degenerate; an overgrown boy with a mind so utterly untrained as to be incapable of lofty purpose or ideal. Without education, this man zig-zagged through society seeking food and the gratification of other physical cravings; engaging in every sort of crime that promised drink or dope until, in a moment of desperation, cornered by the law, he slew one of its officers. I have made quiet search into his heredity and find that he is the natural product of ignorance and vice. The generation ahead of him held several criminals; and beyond them his people were of bad repute. One of his kinsmen in this generation, however, is a preacher; a fine type.

"It seems strange that out of the same soil, apparently, two such different men should have come. The explanation is, they came by different routes. Back of this preacher, somewhere, were education and morality and trained minds. Back of the other weakness and crime; absence of rightful environment. One was to be lifted, the other cast down. In the case of the latter bad blood, freighted with error, had trickled down through the centuries, following the lines

of least resistance; ignorance mating with ignorance; crime with crime. But both preacher and prisoner are natural products of pre-existing causes and environment. Whether Billy, the Rat, should be electrocuted is at least open to debate. Personally, I am not in favor of electrocuting any natural product."

He had arisen and was slowly making his way back into the shadow as he laconically delivered himself of his conclusion. Without apology or explanation the old man seated himself before a desk over in a corner, turned on a light, and for ten minutes or more busied himself over a large sheet of paper. Finally, he turned off the light and came back to his guest. Drawing a chair beside him, he seated himself and held up the paper on which were two triangles, one above the other, both composed of lines, and each poised on its apex. At each apex was a star, the upper star being in the



middle of the longest space of the lower triangle.

"I am going to ask you," he said, "to imagine that the star between the two triangles is your six-year-old son; you and his mother the line above it; his four grandparents the line above that; and his eight great-grandparents the next line up. And so on to the top line, which is the tenth and longest, and represents all of the boy's ancestors in the generation of two hundred and fifty years ago; that is, in 1677. Each line in the triangle represents a generation, and on each I have written the number of the boy's ancestors in that generation. They are ascertained by simply doubling the number from him up. I am holding the star that represents the boy on a level with your eyes to assist your imagination to climb the ladder, for we always speak of ourselves as descended from, though in the scale of life we really ascend. Assuming that you have scaled the ladder, you are now at the top, and in the generation of 1677 two hundred and fifty years ago. Are you satisfied that every individual on that top line is a Colonial ancestor of your six-year-old boy?"

"Undoubtedly." But the capitalist spoke with hesitation, frowning in bewilderment.

"You spoke of being the product of eight Colonial families. Remember? Well, in that top generation you had a thousand and twenty-four ancestors. You were descended from five hundred and twelve families then in existence. Or, to be exact, from five hundred and twelve couples then, or afterwards mated.

"Now, let's travel the other way, down to that boy two hundred and fifty years off, through the generation of other children you dream of at night. The second triangle, or diagram, is a copy of the first, differing only in the years named. The first thing that will strike you is that **in the generation of your six-year-old son there are a thousand and twenty-three other boys and girls who are going to mate and produce that remote heir of yours.** On the principle that the oak is in the acorn, he already exists in them, if they are living. These thousand

and twenty-four youngsters are going to grow up, and each will contribute something to that boy coming in 2177. Because of some of them, maybe, he is going to succeed nobly; or, because of some, he is going to fail miserably, perhaps. You say this is admitting too much for heredity. We shall not stop to argue it. Our prize stock—chickens, dogs, race horses—answer the objection. But for heredity, races of men could not have been built up. Let us just recognize that a man is inevitably the sum of all his ancestors and pass on.

"It is impossible to deny that **in this generation of boys and girls, to which your six-year-old belongs, are a thousand and twenty-three more whose blood will mingle with his,** about two hundred and fifty years from now, just as certainly as the sun will rise tomorrow; provided your son's line extends that far, and we have assumed that it will.

"I see you are startled; and well you may be. You will hardly pass a child on the street from now on without seeing in him or her, possibilities of blood-union at some remote time, if not during your life. The boy of 2177 is going to number you among his ancestors with pride, perhaps, if someone keeps the record; but he is going to have in him the blood of more than two thousand children; the sum of the generations between him and you. They will represent a cross-section of society; descendants of lawyers, doctors, engineers, firemen, merchants, laborers in mines and workshops and mills; sailors, soldiers, farmers, preachers, tramps and crooks.

"Now, my friend," and the old man wiped his glasses and smiled into the troubled face by his side, "I ask you, as one sensible human being of another, why, looking only to the little lad of 2177, you should be more concerned with your six-year-old and his direct heirs **than with the thousand and twenty-three around him, whose blood is going to mingle with his, and who are today playing around somewhere?** One thousand and twenty-four who are to be the direct ancestors of the boy of 2177.

"And I am going to ask you further, wouldn't you say, knowing as you do, that it takes more genius, more fine qualities to conserve wealth than it does to amass it, that the chances for doing anything for that far-away boy with your money, kept as money, are rather infinitesimal? You speak of that boy of 2177 as yours; why, there is to be less than a thousand and twenty-fourth of you in him; and every one of his ancestors in the generation of your six-year-old will be closer kin."

"I think," said the hearer, gently, "I am beginning to see light. But go on, if you please."

"You will see the sunrise if you face the East, presently. There is only one inevitable conclusion. **You can only endow that far-away boy, that tenth generation and those heirs between him and you, by endowing the whole generation to which your living son belongs.** Only in this way may you stand a chance to benefit the thousand and twenty-four who are to produce the boy of 2177, and the generations of your blood and his blood to precede him. Dismiss the idea that you can tie your money to the line of little lives that will run straight down from you to him. You would have no guarantee of good, if you could. The value of money is not an inherent element; the value lies in the handling of it. Specialized education, in fact, with something added. Money is but a tool, a weapon, an agent. Neither money, sword nor wrench is effective in untrained hands. You cannot transmit your skill. It is the history of money that one generation assembles it, the next separates it, and the next dissipates it. The Spanish say, 'Butcher, caballero, don, butcher!' we say: 'Three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves.'

"Place your reliance and your money on education. It is your one chance to endow your descendants with happiness. You cannot, by any possible means, know the thousand and twenty-three boys and girls to the right and left of your six-year-old, who are to share with him the honor of bringing into being that little chap

ten generations away, and another thousand of his ancestors. You must work for their whole generation, and thereby for the generations that follow to avoid missing the life vital to that boy. You can only defeat the human law against entail by endowments of institutions of learning and of uplift, whose charters are renewable indefinitely. Yale, I understand, has funds more than two hundred years old. A Colonial was, maybe, looking forward to his remote descendants when he gave it. Colleges, hospitals, churches, laboratories of scientific intent, conservatories of art and music, these are the channels through which your wealth may flow to complete entail, and give wealth of mind, body and soul to the unborn.

"I have spoken of those thousand and twenty-four living ancestors of your far-away boy, the boy of 2177. Let us picture them playing now around the parks and waste places; or working in fields, mills, shops and streets; children of the rich and poor, of the righteous and the erring. When your six-year-old reaches young manhood one of these may shine his shoes, another shave him, another drive his car, another serve his meals, another take his dictation. He will dance and flirt with others. Then one day, out of the mystery will come a girl with shining eyes to lay her hand in his. It may be the little waitress, the stenographer or the daughter of a millionaire. She may be of the slums. You can't tell. You, yourself, illustrate how quickly changes occur in this great country. Whoever she may be he will see her with new vision as the gift of the centuries. This little girl, possibly not yet born, is as inevitable as the tide. She, with your son, will stand at the head of the ladder, nearer of kin to the boy of 2177 than you will be. And she will provide little feet for the second round; at least, she will provide two of them.

"Here is your field, the workshop of your dollars. If you have the new vision look around you and reflect. Your great interests are, to a large extent, here in Georgia; your hundred thousand dollar home, your shares in mills, factories, public utilities, banks. This is the growing end of the Union. People are coming in much faster than they are going out. Georgia has gained 500,000 citizens since 1900, a twenty per cent increase in one generation. It is certain that hereabouts will be the home of generations of those whose blood will unite with yours; it is more than likely that most of the thousand and twenty-four I have been talking about are within this and adjoining States. Your millions are as yet idle to their education, but not the money, the labor, the sacrifice of others, thank God! For those thousand and twenty-three children, sons and daughters of God, are working while you calculate interest to benefit a thin line of direct heirs. Martha Berry in North Georgia, with her great school, it may be, has endowed your boy of 2177, through gifts of education and Christian training, while you waited; that already he is indebted to philanthropy, to charity. Make it positive that he is so indebted for his full chance in life; for stretching down through the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and the Carolinas are now great schools, born of philanthropy and Christian charity, lifting the virile mountain people to a higher plane of usefulness through education, free of charge. It does not seem possible, or at least likely, that the descendants of these, spreading out as a fan through ten generations and aggregating hundreds of thousands will miss all the lines leading into your distant grandson.

"You may take it as certain that some of the two thousand of his ancestors between you and that boy will be crowned in the great colleges of the South. If they were all there now, in these colleges, the boy of 2177 would be amongst them, brain of their brain, blood of their blood, bone of their bone, the inevitable heir! Figure it out—others have—a North Carolinian had the vision. He divided his great wealth between a little daughter and the boys and girls around her, whose blood is to mingle with hers in the unborn centuries, the

usage to pass into countless lives as education. This was James B. Duke. He backed his love for his unborn descendants and their ancestors' collateral with his daughter with forty millions of dollars,—possibly more.

"But if no inheritance born of charity is traveling toward that little grandson of yours, the general proposition is not disturbed. The underlying principle is general and unescapable. What is true as to yourself is true of and to every individual of means in New England, in the North Central States, the Middle West, the West, the Southwest and the whole of the South. None can hope to make his money a blessing to his descendants except through Christian education that will elevate each generation as it arises. 'E pluribus unum' fits the family as it fits the Union. The one of 2177 will represent the many as a product. You cannot slight any one of them without risk to that one, and your care of the many may not wait on a day, for half of them are here now, around you, some, perhaps, hungry, some stumbling in the dark. And it may be, as your dreams foretold, already in the gutter or heading toward a prison.

"My friend, we are builders, all of us, without realizing it. We are building such a nation here in America as the world has never before seen, nor any man dreamed, except here and there a poet. Our wealth aggregates four hundred billions of dollars and increases by fifteen billion annually. We have over one-third the wealth of the world, and of the great industries based on coal, iron, oil. We have more than fifty per cent of the world's output from these sources, and are consuming more than fifty per cent of what the world is consuming of these things, cotton the exception. We are top heavy with wealth. Philosophers predict a fall. They tell us every country of antiquity has come a cropper, and that our turn must come. I disagree with them. Absolutely! Positively! Eternally! I denounce the lie!" The old lawyer's fist smote the table thrice, till the windows rattled. "We are not here to fail, because we are building for eternity, for God. And our tools are the hearts and souls of good men and saintly women. The prophets of evil have never heard of a nation where Christian education extended to every individual. No such nation has ever before risen. If you should object that Christian education is not a guarantee against crime, the answer is, that through it, the world has advanced thus far toward the salvation of the human race. And back of every ruined nation that history records was always one irresistible, ever-present cause of failure—Ignorance.

The ideal to which we work in this country and which we approach steadily every day is universal education of the highest possible character. A vast majority capable of understanding and valuing the laws of life, of health, of reproduction, of nature, of psychology, of morality, of government, of finance, of exchange. No such nation has ever flourished on earth; but around you is one in the making, a nation whose members are bound to each other by the principles of justice and religion and by love. It is within the power of every man of wealth to speed its perfection; and if one needs anything more of stimulus than the thought that he is building for God, for posterity, for eternity, let him consider that hoarded wealth is dangerous and endangered, and use a generous part to insure the rest. The best insurance at last for wealth, personal and national, is Christian education. For wealth can exist only by sufferance of the majority. When that majority is swayed by knowledge and righteousness the holdings of the individual are safe, the wealth of the nation is safe. Then, and then only.

"There, sir; if you will pardon my earnestness and the personal application, there is your field, your mission; the mission of your dollars. Perfection in one, or even ten, generations is not humanly possible. Too many ancestors' ghosts have to be laid. But we may, we must work at it and to it—to the ideal. Give and

give and give to the cause of education; hundreds, thousands, millions, as you may. Do not let the converging lines of heredity that are to unite in that far-away boy of yours, and the children ahead of him, flow to him, to them, through ignorance and the crimes born of it."

The guest, fascinated, had hung on the words of the speaker, expressed with the fervor of soul and music of voice that made the Old South famous for its oratory. The pictures summoned up flashed before him vividly. So vivid, so real were some of them that, awed and shaken, he touched the table for support. For the speaker had unconsciously risen and he, himself, had been almost literally lifted to his feet. The two men stood facing each other in silence for the moment. They seemed to have just returned from far scenes, to have met for the first time. The capitalist broke the silence, his voice almost a whisper:

"That ideal, that perfection of mind, body and soul of all in the generation of my little son; those thousand and twenty-four who are to meet two hundred and fifty years away; and the other thousand between; that ideal—suppose it were humanly possibly, what then?" The eyes of the old man in answer shone with a sudden light, as though somewhere behind them in the depths, home of his soul, abiding place of immortality, a flame had kindled.

"Ten generations of God-loving beings, sound of mind, body and soul, and full of the beauty of holiness, would give us back Jesus Christ on earth! And that is just the way He will come—the product of His own laws. Any other way would be illogical."

"At least," said the visitor gently, reverently, and with a singular, new-born humility, his face aglow with spiritual light, "at least I have my problem reduced to simple terms; it is Billy, the Rat, or Jesus Christ!"

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Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the Liberal Arts College Movement, 815-15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Financial Needs of Millsaps College

In order for Millsaps to continue to serve and grow, a healthy increase and development of its plant and resources is imperative. The following needs are urgent. They can only be met by the prompt response of those who have made pledges on which the Board depends to meet its obligations and by additional gifts of those who are willing to have a part in this great work.

I. Indebtedness on New Science Building $150,000.00

This obligation can be largely met by the prompt payment of all pledges made to the Building Fund.

II. Library Stacks 7,500.00

These stacks are needed to make adequate provision for the books now being given by the Carnegie Corporation.

III. Endowment for Department of Social Science 75,000.00

IV. Campus Upkeep 25,000.00

V. Additional funds for Gymnasium 20,000.00

Gifts of W. M. Buie and others now aggregate $45,000.00; *unpaid pledges total more than enough to complete the total of* $65,000.00 *necessary for the new gymnasium.*

The article enclosed between these covers is one of the most striking presentations of the power to serve future generations through Christian education that has ever been written. It is presented to you by Millsaps College in the hope that you will be inspired to join hands with those who have by their gifts made possible the services of Millsaps College. If you have in the past made a pledge, please do not allow the Board any longer *to have to pay the interest* on that pledge. If you will put into your budget of benevolences for 1932 a contribution to either of the funds suggested above, write at once to the President or to the Treasurer, W. D. Davis, Jackson, Miss. Or, if you would like to make provision in your estate for this great work, please let us advise how this can be done by life insurance, by trust funds, by annuities, or otherwise.